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SENTENTIÆ CHRONOLOGICÆ;

OR

A COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF

Ancient and Modern Chronology,

CONTAINED IN

Familiar Sentences,

ACCOMPANIED BY

A CHRONOLOGICAL CHART.

Intended for the Use of Schools and Private Students.

By Mrs. JOHN SLATER.

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PREFACE.

I HOPE my little work will carry with it internal evidence of its being the result of experience in the art of teaching, or I should not expect to obtain credit for an apology so often, and sometimes so falsely urged for authorship, that of having originally written for the use of private pupils.

I have been so fortunate, during a long course of teaching, as to give my pupils a true relish for the Study of History, and I have been anxious to facilitate to them,

as much as possible, the drier studies, which elucidate, and naturally accompany it. Geography, indeed, is in itself so interesting, that we have but to enter upon it with young people, in a manner adapted to their capacities, and their attention is immediately arrested; but, though the *when* of Chronology, is equally important to the study of History, with the *where* of Geography, how much more unfavorably does a dry list of units, tens, hundreds, and thousands, strike the juvenile student, than the pleasing machinery of atlasses and globes. Youth is the season for laying up a store of ideas, and nothing engages the attention of this period of life, but what conveys *images* to the mind.

I long despaired of making my young people's lessons in Chronology equally interesting with those of Geography and History, but when Feinaigle was

in London, I attended a course of his Lectures on Mnemonics and Methodics, and though dissatisfied with his machinery of pictures, rooms, and ladder steps, and with his want of judgment in calling *men* around him, to learn a system adapted only to the *young*, it seemed to me, that a very rational and pleasing method of learning Chronology, (a study in which mechanical assistances for the memory, seem particularly required) might be founded upon his plan. The following little work was the result, and it has for some years in manuscript, been found very useful to the young ladies for whose instruction it was written. I am aware however how different a task it is, to write for the public, and for the partial and affectionate little circle, to whose improvement my moments of leisure, as well as my hours of professional duty, have hitherto been devoted ; but I believe that

I cannot present myself with a more acknowledged claim to indulgence, than as endeavouring to smooth one of the very few, yet rugged paths of Education.

The plan will be better understood by a reference to the Work itself than from any description which can be given of it: the *Consonants* are made to stand for the *Figures*, and Sentences are then formed with the assistance of the Vowels, each of which Sentences, *bearing in Sense some Analogy to the Event whose Date it designates*, may at once be brought to mind whenever that event is mentioned.

It is scarcely necessary for me to observe, that this little work is merely intended as an auxiliary to the study of History, and by no means to supply its place: the remarks which are here and there added to the Sentences, were

thought desirable, in order to render the connexion of the events more perfect, but they are by no means sufficient to give a knowledge of the events themselves. The books however with which the Students ought already to be acquainted, or which they should be studying while going through this system, are merely such as I suppose to be in the hands of all young people; namely, the Holy Scriptures and the Histories of Greece, Rome, and England. Whenever I have taken a date, which what are called School Books are not sufficient to explain, I have given such extracts from the works I have consulted, as will make both the event and the sentence understood.

It may appear upon the cursory survey of the Chronological Table, that I have omitted some important Dates and given others of less consequence. But the

Theory of the Association of Ideas, upon which the whole system is founded, will explain this seeming deficiency. When for instance, I give the date of Alexander's great victory, I consider that I have given the era of Aristotle, of Diogenes, of Apelles, of Darius, of the overthrow of the Persian Monarchy; a chain of ideas naturally connects all these with the name of Alexander. The Birth of Christ is associated in our minds with the universal peace in the reign of Augustus: the Augustan age calls to mind Horace, Livy, Ovid, Mæcenas, &c. Can we then hear the names of these great men without recollecting that they lived about the time of our Saviour? I have given the date of one of the victories of the Duke of Marlborough on the continent; was it necessary to give that of the Conquest of Gibralter by Sir George Rooke, which is inseparably connected with these in our

minds, by the remark of the historian, that "the English, dazzled by the brilliant victories of the Duke, lost sight of a more important conquest, and would not even thank the able commander to whom they owed it?" I would recommend the pupils' being frequently exercised in this method of deducing from a known date, that of other events, necessarily associated in the mind with it. Events, Inventories, &c. the dates of which were important, though not immediately connected with others, have been carefully selected, and sentences appropriated to them; as, for instance, the invention of the mariner's compass, of the art of painting, &c.: so also of eminent painters, philosophers, and poets. I have likewise thought it desirable to give the commencement of the reign of each of our English monarchs since the Norman conquest.

As young people learn the histories of different nations from *different books*, there is perhaps no greater difficulty in teaching history, than that of enabling them to connect these various histories in their minds, to comprehend, where they intermix with each other, where one begins and another ends. Chronology alone can assist us here, and it has been my particular aim throughout the work, both in the Sentences and the Remarks, to show, as much as possible, the *relative* state of each nation at certain periods: for this reason I have endeavoured that there should never be a long chasm in the Chronology of any History, but if there were no important events to record, I took such, as at least showed at various times the general state of the nation.

The Chronology of Archbishop Usher has been chiefly followed for the ancient

dates, and for those in modern history, the Table at the end of Tyttler's Elements of General History.

The Chronological Chart should be suspended down the side of the school-room or study, and no date should be learned without its place being pointed out by the pupil: it is also strongly recommended that after a lesson has been learned, the Sentence containing the Date should *never* be repeated *aloud,* but merely the Date itself.

E. SLATER.

6, *Camden Street, near Kentish Town.*
May, 1819.

LESSON I.

From the Creation of the World to the Death of George the Second, King of England, five thousand seven hundred and sixty-four years, or nearly fifty-eight centuries elapse. Agreeably to this computation, the Chronological Chart is divided into fifty-eight spaces, each space representing one century.

In the course of the fifty-eight centuries which have elapsed since the creation, one event has occurred of infinitely more importance to mankind than any other; I mean the Birth of Christ, which took place about forty centuries after the Creation, and about eighteen centuries before

the Death of George the Second. *(See on the Chart the place of the Birth of Christ.)*

An event of so much importance has been considered a more proper and convenient point to compute from, than even the Creation of the world, and it is therefore usual when we wish to designate the time when any event happened, to say it took place so many years *before;* or so many years *after Christ.* According to this plan, the forty Centuries before Christ are reckoned upward, from the Birth of Christ towards the Creation, and the eighteen Centuries since Christ are reckoned downward, from the Birth of Christ towards the present times. (See the margin of the Chart.)

LESSON II.

The forty centuries which elapsed from the Creation of the world to the Birth of Christ, are generally divided into five grand Eras.

The First Era, from the Creation of the

World, to the founding of the kingdom of Assyria, is left *White* upon the Chart.

The Second, or duration of the Assyrian Monarchy, is colored *Pink.*

The Third, or duration of the Persian Monarchy, is colored *Blue.*

The Fourth, or duration of the Grecian Monarchy, is colored *Yellow.*

The Fifth, or Roman Empire, is colored *Green.*

LESSON III.

The progress of the Christian religion furnishes us with *four* important divisions of time, for the eighteen centuries, which elapsed from the Birth of Christ to the death of George the Second.

The First, from the Birth of Christ, to the time when Constantine the Roman Emperor embraced the Christian faith, is colored *Red.*

The Second, from that period to the time of the First crusade, (which includes what are called the dark ages) is colored *Black.*

The Third, from the time of the First Crusade to the Reformation, is colored *Orange.*

The Fourth, from the Reformation to the Death of George the Second, is colored *Violet.*

LESSON IV.

1———*t*

The figure *one* in the Chronological Sentences, is represented by the letter *t*, chosen on account of its being formed like 1, of a single stroke.

2———*n*

The letter *n* is chosen to represent *two*, because that letter is formed of *two* strokes.

3———*m*

Three is represented by *m*, because formed of *three* strokes.

4———*r*

Four is represented by *r*, which letter concludes the word *four.*

5——*l*

l represents *five*, because the Roman Capital L signifies *five* tens

6——*d*

7——*c*, *g*, *k*, *q*

Either of the *guttural* letters, *c*, *g*, *k*, or *q*, represents the figure *seven*.

8——*b*, *h*, *v*, *w*

Either of the Consonants in the word Beehive represents the figure *eight*, also *w*, which is included from its similarity to *v*.

9——*f*, *p*

The two letters which *in writing are carried above and below the lines*, stand for the figure *nine*.

0——*s*, *x*, *z*

The hissing and buzzing letters, *s*, *x*, or *z*, represent *a nought*.

N. B. This lesson and the following one must be very perfectly learned; I have followed Feinaigle's division of the Consonants among the Figures.

LESSON V.

In order to extract the *Date* from the Chronological Sentences,—*Take the first letter of each word, beginning with a Consonant.*

For instance, the Date of the Universal Deluge, which we find in the upper part of our Chart, is contained in the following Sentence:

Not a man remained behind.

n	*m*	*r*	*b*
2	3	4	8

This Sentence informs us, therefore, that the Deluge took place 2348 years before Christ.

The following Sentence gives the date of the Destruction of Carthage:

They ruin Carthage:

t	*r*	*c*
1	4	7

By keeping in mind this sentence, therefore, we shall remember, that Carthage was destroyed 147 years before Christ.

N. B. J and Y are considered as vowels.

SENTENTIÆ CHRONOLOGICÆ.

CHRONOLOGY BEFORE CHRIST.

DATE 1.

The Creation of the World.

Read of Adam, Sinful yet Soon Repenting.

This is of course the first event upon record: the only authentic account of it is found in the Holy Scriptures.

DATE 2.

The Universal Deluge.

Not a Man Remained Behind.

Of the state of mankind during the sixteen centuries, which it will be seen by the Chart elapsed between the Creation of the world and the Flood, we have no other account than that contained in the five first chapters of Genesis.

DATE 3.

The Building of the Tower of Babel, the Confusion of Languages, and consequent Dispersion of Mankind.

Now No Man's Meaning is understood.

DATE 4.

The foundation of the kingdom of Assyria laid by Nimrod and Assur.

Nimrod Now—The Commencer of empires.

This is an important date, as giving us the time of the foundation of the first great Empire.

To Nimrod succeeded Ninus his son, who with his queen Semiramis, are said to have raised the kingdom of Assyria to a high degree of splendour.

To Ninus succeeded his son Ninias, after whose death there is a chasm of 800 years in the Assyrian History.*

DATE 5.

The kingdom of Egypt founded by Menes, or Misraim, a son of Ham.

Now Tell When Egypt Began.

---

* Tyttler.

DATE 6.

The Birth of Abraham.

The Patriarch Abraham From Arphaxad Descended.*

This is the opening of the Jewish history; it being from Abraham that the whole Jewish nation trace their descent.

DATE 7.

The destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The Brimstone and Fire of Gomorrah.

DATE 8.

The founding of the kingdom of Argos by Inachus.

Inachus, Tho' Born in Asia, Lived and Died at Argos.

The Grecian history opens with this date. Argos was in Peloponnesus, the Southern part of Ancient Greece.

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* Arphaxad was that son of Shem from whom Abraham descended.

DATE 9.

The birth of Esau and Jacob.

The Birthright Much Disputed.

DATE 10.

The death of Joseph in Egypt.

Thus Died Joseph Whom Pharaoh advanced.

The history of Joseph shows us that the kingdom of Egypt had by this time attained to a high degree of splendour.

DATE 11.

The Birth of Moses.

The Legislator and Conductor of The Jews.

DATE 12.

The kingdom of Athens, in Greece, founded by Cecrops, an Egyptian.

This Leader once Lived Down in Egypt.

DATE 13.

The deluge of Deucalion, in Thessaly.

In This Latter inundation Numbers Perished.

The event here alluded to, was a great inundation of the Northern part of Greece, while Deucalion was king of Thessaly. As some of the ancient writers compute from it, it is necessary that it should not be confounded in the minds of young people with the universal Deluge.

DATE 14.

The Amphictyonic Council instituted in Greece.

This institution of Amphictyon Lasted Numbers and Numbers of years.

This is an important era in the early part of the Grecian History. The Amphictyonic Council was composed of deputies from the various states of Greece, who assembled twice a year at Thermopyla, to deliberate upon the general interests of the states represented by them: it had admirable political effects in uniting the nation, and giving it a common interest.

DATE 15.

Cadmus, the inventor of the Grecian alphabet, founds the kingdom of Thebes, in Greece.

Thebes Raised, *and alphabet* First Made.

DATE 16.

Moses brings the Israelites out of Egypt

The Rage *of* Pharaoh *They escaped.*

This date brings us back to the Jewish History: the four last events in the Grecian history took place, it will be observed, during the life of Moses.

DATE 17.

The Death of Joshua.

The Jews Respected *and* Mourned Him.

Joshua succeeded Moses as leader of the Jews, and under his conduct they obtained possession of the promised land.

DATE 18.

The Argonautic Expediton.

Think Now *of Jason*– Daring Mariner.

This was the first great enterprize of the Greeks. The true object of it has been so obscured by the embellishments of the ancient poets, upon whose authority alone it rests, that it is difficult to give any rational account of it. They tell us that Jason, accompanied by many other heroes, undertook the voyage, in order to recover from the king of Colchis, the golden fleece of a ram, upon which the safety of Greece depended. It is probable that the voyage was undertaken, with a view to open the commerce of the Black Sea; and that the fable of the golden fleece originated in the Argonauts having brought back with them a knowledge of the art of manufacturing wool.

DATE 19.

Gideon, Judge of Israel.

The Jews Now Submit unto Gideon.

DATE 20.

The destruction of the city of Troy by the Grecians.

Troy Taken on account of Helen's Rape.

The detail of the siege of Troy rests chiefly on the authority of the poet Homer, and is, like the accounts of the Argonautic expedition, much mixed with fable.

Troy was situated in Asia Minor, very near that coast which is washed by the Archipelago. Accounts of the siege of Troy, and of the heroes engaged in it, may be found in Lempriere's Dictionary, but the best way of becoming acquainted with this event, is by reading the works of the poets Homer and Virgil.

DATE 21.

The return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus.

They Thought Now of entering Peloponnesus.

Hercules, king of Mycenæ, having been banished with his family, his descendants, the Heraclidæ, returned about a century after, and obtained possession of the whole of Peloponnesus; a long period of civil war and bloodshed succeeded in Greece. This date is given (like date 13) on account of some of the ancient authors computing from it.

DATE 22.

Codrus, King of Athens, devotes himself for his country: after which the kingly power is abolished in that state.

This Sovereign For Love of Athens expired.

DATE 23.

Saul the first king of the Jews.

Then Saul Governed—Father of Jonathan.

DATE 24.

Dedication of Solomon's temple, at Jerusalem.

Temple of Solomon, Splendid and Rich.

DATE 25.

The poets Homer and Hesiod flourished.

Poets So justly Celebrated.

DATE 26.

The prophet Elijah taken up to heaven.

Elijah Was a Prophet, and escaped Death.

DATE 27.

Lycurgus gives written laws to the Spartans.

* *Black Broth is Rank.*

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* Black Broth, it will be recollected, was the favorite dish of the Spartans, under the institution of Lycurgus.

DATE 28.

The building of Carthage.

By Dido Founded.

DATE 29.

The computation of time by Olympiads commences: this being reckoned the first year of the first Olympiad.

In Olympic Games Kings Delighted.

DATE 30.

The building of Rome.

A City Large and Magnificent.

DATE 31.

Salmanazar, king of Assyria, takes Samaria, and carries the Ten Tribes into captivity.

Israel is Captive Now To Assyria.

DATE 32.

Judith kills Holofernes the Assyrian general.

Judith **Did Behead** *Holofernes.*

DATE 33.

The combat between the Horatii and the Curiatii in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.

A **Deplorable Destruction** *of the* **Curiatii.**

DATE 34.

Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem, and carries the two tribes captive to Babylon.

Judah **Departs,** *Sad and* **Desponding.**

DATE 35.

Solon dispenses his laws to the Athenians.

Difficulties *Surround* **Solon.**

Solon was one of the seven wise men of Greece, who all flourished about this time.

DATE 36.

Cyrus, king of Persia, takes Babylon.

L*ofty* L*ord of* P*ersia.*

This gives us the date of the conclusion of the first or Assyrian Empire, and of the commencement of the second, or Persian Empire: Cyrus soon after put an end to the Jewish captivity.

DATE 37.

The Jews begin to build the second temple.

L*et* *Ezra* N*ow* R*ebuild it.*

DATE 38.

The Tarquins expelled, and Regal power abolished in Rome.

L*et* S*uperbus* F*ly.*

The Pisistratidæ were expelled from Athens about the same time.

DATE 39.

The first Dictator, Lartius, created at Rome.

Regal Power assumed But on emergencies.

DATE 40.

Pythagoras, founder of the Italian Sect of Philosophers, and Confucius, the Chinese Philosopher, flourish.

Read of Pythagoras and Confucius.

DATE 41.

Battle of Marathon.

A Rout of Persian Soldiers.

With this date commences the wars of the Persians and Grecians, which form so interesting a part of the Grecian History.

DATE 42.

Coriolanus banished from Rome, and Aristides from Athens.

A Roman Banished and a Grecian.

DATE 43.

The dramatic poet Eschylus flourished.

I Read *Eschylus and* Write Dramas.

The other Tragic poets of Greece flourished some little time after Eschylus.

DATE 44.

The victories of the Grecians over the Persians at Platæa and Mycale.

Return *Cowardly* Persians.

The battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis took place the year preceding this.

DATE 45.

Cincinnatus made Dictator at Rome.

Reign, *and* Leave *off* Digging.

DATE 46.

The Romans send to Greece for written laws.

Require *ye* Laws, Romans.

DATE 47.

The history of the old Testament ends with Malachi, the last Prophet.

Read Malachi's Sayings.

DATE 48.

The great plague at Athens, of which Pericles died, during the Peloponnesian war.

A Raging Malady Suddenly appears.

DATE 49.

The peace of Nicias.

Respectable Nicias's Truce.

DATE 50.

The historians Thucydides and Herodotus flourished

I Read Thucydides and Herodotus

DATE 51.

Disturbances at Rome on account of the Agrarian law.

At Rome *The Agrarian* Law *is insisted upon.*

DATE 52.

Lysander captures the Athenian fleet at the Hellespont.

R*ejoice* S*parta! Athens is* R*uined.*

DATE 53.

The retreat of the ten thousand Greeks.

R*etreat of* X*enophon* T*he Athenian.*

This gives also the date of the battle of Cunaxa, fought between Artaxerxes, and his brother Cyrus the Younger: Xenophon and the ten thousand Greeks were engaged in this battle.

DATE 54.

Death of Socrates.

R*est* S*age* S*ocrates.*

DATE 55.

The expedition of Agesilaus, king of Sparta, into Asia.

An old Man *Plainly* D*rest.**

DATE 56.

Rome taken by the Gauls, under Brennus.

M*oney* F*illed one* S*cale.* †

DATE 57.

Dionysius the Tyrant of Syracuse lives.

M*ake* W*ay!* H*e arrives.* ‡

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* When Agesilaus, some time after this, undertook an expedition into Egypt, every one, on his arrival in that country, was anxious to see a man who had acquired so splendid a reputation: how much were they surprised when instead of an elegant, portly figure, they found a *little old man*, lying on the grass, with his *clothes thread-bare*, and his hair uncombed. GOLDSMITH.

† Alluding to the well known circumstance of Brennus having consented to withdraw his army, on condition of receiving a thousand pounds weight of gold.

‡ Alluding to the story of Damon and Pythias.

DATE 58.

Epaminondas gains the battle of Leuctra over the Lacedemonians.

Epaminondas Made *General at* Thebes.

DATE 59.

Philip of Macedon becomes formidable to the Grecians.

A Macedonian *Looks upon* Greece.

DATE 60.

The war between the Romans and Samnites.

March Romans *against* Samnium.

DATE 61.

Alexander defeats Darius king of Persia, at the battle of Arbela.

Alexander Made Many Tremble.

Here the Persian empire ends, and the Grecian begins.

DATE 62.

The era of the Seleucidæ.

Euclid Now Flourishes, *and* Seleucus.

DATE 63.

Pyrrhus king of Epirus, the first foreigner against whom the Romans fought, enters Italy, to assist the Tarentines against the Romans.

Now King Pyrrhus *enters Italy.*

DATE 64.

The first Punic war begins.

Now Do Romans *enter Africa.*

DATE 65.

The second Punic war begins.

Now They *attempt another* War.

DATE 66.

The sedition of the Gracchi.

Tiberius *and* Caius Gracchus

DATE 67.

Perseus king of Macedon defeated by Paulus Emilius.

They Defeat Perseus.

With the defeat of Perseus ends the third great Empire.

DATE 68.

Judas Maccabeus drives the Syrians out of Judea.

The Devout Maccabees.

DATE 69.

Carthage taken and destroyed by the Romans.

They Ruin Carthage.

The third Punic war, of which this was the conclusion, lasted but two years.

DATE 70.

The Jugurthine war begins.

Then The Tawny Jugurtha.

DATE 71.

Sylla made perpetual dictator at Rome.
Haughty Sylla.

DATE 72.

Death of Mithridates, king of Pontus.
Death of Mithridates.

DATE 73.

Catiline's conspiracy discovered by Cicero.

An orator Discovers a Nefarious enterprize.

DATE 74.

Julius Cæsar invades Britain.

Landed in our Nation.

Here the history of England commences.

DATE 75.

Cato kills himself at Utica, in Africa.
Rome is Lost.

With Cato expired the Roman republic.

DATE 76.

Octavius, afterwards called Augustus Cæsar, made emperor at Rome.

Now Augustus Cæsar is emperor.

During the Universal Peace which Augustus gave the world, our Blessed Saviour appeared.

Chronology

AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

DATE 77.

Tiberius made emperor of Rome.

Tiberius emperor of Rome.

DATE 78.

Caligula emperor of Rome.

Mad Caligula is emperor.

DATE 79.

Caractacus, the British king, carried prisoner to Rome in the reign of Claudius.

Led in Triumph.

DATE 80.

The first persecution of the Christians raised by Nero.

Die ye Righteous.

DATE 81.

Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus, in the reign of his father, Vespasian.

City of Jerusalem Sacked.

DATE 82.

Julius Agricola establishes the dominion of the Romans in Britain.

Agricola Was Sent.

DATE 83.

Nerva, the first of the five good emperors, begins to reign.

Five Delightful emperors.

DATE 84.

Plutarch dies in the reign of Trajan.

This is Trajan's Preceptor.

DATE 85.

Justin Martyr publishes his apology for the Christians.

The Learned apology of Justin Martyr.

DATE 86.

The Roman empire put up for sale to the highest bidder, and purchased by Didius Julian.

Julian obtained The empire For Money.

DATE 87.

Severus with his two sons in Britain.

Now Severus is in Britain.

DATE 88.

Heliogabalus is emperor of Rome.

Now The young Heliogabalus is emperor.

DATE 89.

The emperor Aurelian defeats and takes prisoner Zenobia, queen of Palmyra.

Aurelian Now *overcomes* Queen Zenobia.

The critic Longinus was secretary to Zenobia. Palmyra, or Tadmor in the Desert, was situated in Syria, bordering upon Arabia Deserta.

DATE 90.

Dioclesian emperor, and Rome attacked by the northern nations.

Now *Write of* Dioclesian.

DATE 91.

The emperor Constantine assembles the first General Council at Nice.

Many *assemble at* Nice *in* Lesser *Asia.*

This date completes our first era.

DATE 92.

Constantine removes the seat of empire from Rome to Constantinople.

Move *it* Not, Constantine *!**

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* This imprudent step in Constantine is considered the first cause of the ruin of the Roman empire.

DATE 93.

The Goths advance to the Gates of Constantinople.

Many Goths at Constantinople.

DATE 94.

St. Chrysostom, Patriarch of Constantinople, dies.

Read Saint Chrysostom.

DATE 95.

Rome sacked by Alaric, the Goth.

Rome is Taken, Said Alaric.

DATE 96.

Pharamond, king of the Franks, begins to reign.

Reign over Them, Pharamond.

The histories of France and Germany commence with this event, but are at this period involved in great uncertainty.

DATE 97.

The Romans finally withdraw from Britain.

Romans Now Depart.

DATE 98.

The Romans engage to pay a heavy tribute in gold to Attila the Hun.

Romans Robbed By Attila.

DATE 99.

The Saxons arrive in Britain, under Hengist and Horsa.

*Rowena Lands in Thanet.**

DATE 100.

Ireland, called the Isle of Saints, famous for its Schools.

I Read of Famous Schools in Ireland.

---

* The Saxons landed, upon their first arrival, in the Isle of Thanet in Kent. Rowena was daughter to Hengist.

DATE 101.

Clovis and the Franks converted to Christianity.

A Royal Pagan Christened.

The authentic history of France commences with the reign of this monarch.

DATE 102.

Arthur, king of the Britons, supposed to have begun his reign.

Let us Talk of Prince Arthur.

DATE 103.

Justinian, emperor of the East, begins his reign. Belisarius his general, defeats the Persians.

Justinian Lives Now, and Belisarius.

DATE 104.

Totila, the Goth, takes and plunders Rome.

Lo! Rome is under Goths.

DATE 105.

The Latin tongue ceases to be spoken in Italy.

Latin Becomes Scarce.

DATE 106.

Augustine, the Monk, sent by Pope Gregory to convert the Saxons to Christianity.

*Let Augustine Preach, I Desire.**

DATE 107.

Phocas, emperor of the East, acknowledges the supremacy of the Popes, whence may be dated the origin of their exorbitant pretensions.

Despising Scriptural Doctrines.

---

* Alluding to the permission which Augustine received from Ethelbert to propagate his doctrines.

DATE 108.

The Hegira, or flight of the false prophet Mahomet.

Depart **Now,** *or* **Never.**

DATE 109.

The library of Alexandria, founded by Ptolemy Philadelphus, burnt by the Saracens.

You **Despise** **Reading,** **Saracens!**

DATE 110.

The Britons, totally subdued by the Saxons, retreat into Wales and Cornwall.

Despairing **Britons** **Give** *up all.*

DATE 111.

Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace, governs all France.

Charles **Martel** **Lived.**

DATE 112.

Charlemagne Monarch of France; and Egbert, (who united the seven Saxon kingdoms,) king of England.

Charlemagne and Egbert Were *Contemporary.*

DATE 113.

Alfred the Great, king of England.

Alfred Was *a Great* Man.

DATE 114.

The University of Oxford founded by Alfred.

Very Wonderful Doings at Oxford.

DATE 115.

The University of Cambridge founded by Edward the Elder.

A Place of True *Learning.*

DATE 116.

Hugh Capet, king of France, founder of the third race of kings.

Proclaim Hugh Capet.

DATE 117.

Canute the Great (the Dane) king of England.

*The Sea Touched Canute.**

DATE 118.

Battle of Hastings.—Conquest of England, by William of Normandy.

This Sovereign's a Daring Dog.

DATE 119.

William Rufus begins his reign in England.

The Second William Governs England.

---

* Alluding to the well known story of his commanding the sea to retire, in reproof to his courtiers for their flattery.

DATE 120.

The first Crusade undertaken in consequence of the preaching of Peter the Hermit.

The Zealous Peter Lives.

The third era commences with this event.

DATE 121.

Jerusalem taken by the Christians under Godfrey of Boulogne.

The Sepulchre is Free, Pilgrims!

DATE 122.

Henry the First, king of England.

*The Third Son Succeeds.**

DATE 123.

The historian Anna Comnena, and the theological writer Abelard flourished.

Then They Talked of Abelard and Anna Comnena.

---

* Henry the First was the *third* son of William the Conqueror.

DATE 124.

Stephen usurps the throne of England.

They Took Matilda's Lawful inheritance.

After the death of Henry I. Matilda his daughter should have succeeded, but his nephew Stephen, with the assistance of his brother the bishop of Winchester, obtained possession of the Crown.

DATE 125.

Alphonso the First, king of Portugal, rescues that kingdom from the Saracens.

Then They Marched out of Portugal.

DATE 126.

Henry the Second, first of the family of Plantagenet, king of England.

*This is The Lover of Rosamond.**

DATE 127.

Murder of Thomas a Becket.

---

* The amour of Henry the Second with Fair Rosamond is here alluded to.

Then Thomas of Canterbury Trembled.

This gives also the date of the conquest of Ireland by the English, which it will be recollected Henry II. undertook, in order to turn the minds of the people from the murder of Thomas a Becket.

DATE 128.

Richard the First, (Cœur de Lion) king of England.

This is The Bravest Plantagenet.

This also gives the date of the third Crusade, which Richard undertook immediately after his accession.

DATE 129.

Richard defeats the Saracens at the battle of Ascalon.

I Think They Fought Nobly at Ascalon.

DATE 130.

John, king of England.

Then The False and Feeble John.

DATE 131.

The Inquisition established by Pope Innocent the Third.

The Inquisition is Now Settled at Rome.

This court, instituted under pretence of extirpating heresy and impiety, affords the most detestable examples of sanguinary and unjust persecution: it still exists in Roman Catholic countries.

DATE 132.

Magna Charta, the great bulwark of English liberty, signed by John.

The Noblest Tree of Liberty.

DATE 133.

Henry the Third, king of England.

The Name of a Timid Defender of England.

DATE 134.

Genghiskan and the Tartars overrun the empire of the Saracens.

They Now Name Genghiskan.

DATE 135.

Edward the First, king of England.

The Name of Edward Comes Next.

DATE 136.

Conquest of Wales by Edward the First.

*This Noble Babe is your Master.**

DATE 137.

William Wallace, Regent of Scotland, defeated by Edward the First, at the battle of Falkirk.

The Names of Falkirk and Wallace are united.

---

* Edward, after the death of Llewellyn and David, assembled the Welch nobles, and asked them whether they would submit to be governed by a prince born in their own country, who spoke no other language, and who had no prejudices in favour of any other nation. The Welch acquiesced with joy, when he presented to them his infant son Edward, who had been born a short time before at Caernarvon.

DATE 138.

The present Turkish empire begins under Ottoman in Bithynia in Asia.

A Turk Named Ottoman Possesses Bithynia.

DATE 139.

The mariner's compass invented.

The Mariner Safely Navigates.

DATE 140.

Establishment of the Swiss Republics.

They Make Swiss Cantons.

DATE 141.

Edward the Second, king of England.

They Make a Second Edward King.

DATE 142.

The Italian poet Dante died.

Then Men Talked of Dante.

DATE 143.

Edward the Third, king of England.

A Third Edward Must Now Govern.

DATE 144.

Gunpowder invented by Swartz, a monk of Cologne.

This is a Most Ruinous invention, Swartz.

DATE 145.

Battle of Cressy, gained over the French by the Black Prince.

*The Monarch Remained at a Distance.**

DATE 146.

The Italian poet Petrarch flourished.

The Muse's Darling, Petrarch.

---

* Edward viewed the whole of the engagement from a windmill, at some distance from the field of battle.

DATE 147.

Richard the Second, king of England.

*This Monarch's Grandfather Governed.**

DATE 148.

The English poet Chaucer flourished.

They Mention Chaucer's Poems.

Chaucer is called the father of English poetry.

DATE 149.

Wickliffe's doctrines propagated in England.

They Mention Wickliffe's Learning.

Wickliffe was the first who ventured to expose the abuses of the Church of Rome.

DATE 150.

Henry the Fourth, king of England.

This Monarch offended Proud Percy.

---

* Richard the Second, was son to the Black Prince (who died before his father) and *Grandson* to Edward the Third.

DATE 151.

The Turkish Sultan Bajazet, taken prisoner by Tamerlane the Tartar, in the battle of Angoria.

Tamerlane's Renowned Success Near Angoria.

DATE 152.

Henry the Fifth, king of England.

Then Reigned The Mighty assailant at Agincourt.

DATE 153.

John Huss and Jerome of Prague condemned by the council of Constance for heresy, and burnt.

Two Reformers Then Died.

DATE 154.

Henry the Sixth, king of England.

*There Reigned a Nerveless infant Now.**

---

* Henry the Sixth was but nine months old when he came to the crown.

DATE 155.

Rise of the Medici family at Florence.

The Race of Medici is Talked of.

DATE 156.

The art of printing invented.

This art Renders Reading So easy.

DATE 157.

Constantinople taken by the Turks.—Extinction of the eastern empire of the Roman, and commencement of the Ottoman empire in Europe.

Turks Raise a Lasting Monarchy.

DATE 158.

Battle of Tewksbury.—Edward the Fourth, king of England.

Then Reigned Edward, Conqueror at Tewksbury.

DATE 159.

Michael Angelo the great painter born.

The Ringleader of Great Limners.

DATE 160.

Ferdinand and Isabella unite the kingdoms of Arragon and Castile in Spain.

Then Reigned Queen Isabella and Ferdinand of Arragon.

DATE 161.

Edward the Fifth, king of England.—Murdered with his brother in the Tower.

Two Royal Boys Murdered.

DATE 162.

Raphael the painter born.

Transcendant Raphael's Beautiful Mind.

DATE 163.

Richard the Third, king of England.

This Richard Was a Murderer.

DATE 164.

Henry the Seventh, king of England.

*Then Reigned one Who united York and Lancaster.**

DATE 165.

America discovered by Christopher Columbus.

The Regions of America Found out Now.

DATE 166.

Birth of Charles the Fifth, emperor of Germany, and king of Spain, and the low countries.

---

* Henry's first care upon coming to the throne was to marry Elizabeth, daughter of Edward the Fourth; and thus he blended the interests of the houses of York and Lancaster. *Goldsmith.*

*The Lunatic and Sad Joanna's Son.**

* An extract from Robertson's History of Charles the Fifth, will perhaps impress this important date more fully upon the minds of those who are not acquainted with the work itself.

" Joanna, mother of Charles the Fifth, was a woman of weak and often disordered understanding; but the shock occasioned by the unexpected death of her husband Philip, Archduke of Austria, completed the disorder of her mind, and her incapacity for government. During all the time of Philip's illness, no intreaty could prevail upon her to leave him for a moment. When he expired, however, she did not shed one tear, or utter a single groan. Her grief was silent and settled. She continued to watch the dead body with the same tenderness and attention as if it had been alive, and though at last she permitted it to be buried, she soon removed it from the tomb to her own apartment. There it was laid upon a bed of state, in a splendid dress: and having heard from some monk a legendary tale of a king who revived after he had been dead fourteen years, she kept her eyes almost constantly fixed on the body, waiting for the happy moment of its return to life. Nor was this capricious affection for her dead husband less tinctured with jealousy, than that which she had borne to him while alive. She did not permit any of her female attendants to approach the bed on which his corpse was laid; nor would she suffer any woman who did not belong to her family to enter the apartment.

" A woman in such a state of mind was little capable of governing a kingdom; and Joanna, who made it her sole employment to bewail the loss, and to pray for the soul of her husband, would have thought her attention to public affairs an impious neglect of those duties which she owed to him. But though she declined assuming the administration herself, yet by a strange caprice of jealousy, she refused to commit it to any other person; and no intreaty of her subjects could persuade her to name a regent, or even to sign such papers as were necessary for the execution of justice, and the security of the kingdom.

DATE 167.

Henry the Eighth, king of England.

A Tyrant Lives, Scourge of Popery.

DATE 168.

The Reformation begun in Germany, by Luther.

Then Luther Took Courage.

This date completes the third Era.

DATE 169.

Gustavus Vasa, king of Sweden.

*Thou Leavest Now Thy unworthy occupation.**

DATE 170.

Battle of Pavia, in which Francis the First, of France, is taken prisoner by Charles the Fifth.

Take it, Lannoy, Noble Lannoy!†

---

* Alluding to the circumstance of his having for the sake of concealment, worked for some time in the mines of Dalecarlia.

† Lannoy, viceroy of Naples, received the sword of Francis,

DATE 171.

Edward the Sixth, king of England.

The Last Royal Edward Governs.

DATE 172.

The treaty of Passau between Charles

---

when he found himself obliged to yield himself prisoner to the Imperialists. The circumstance is thus related by Robertson:

"The rout of the French became universal: and resistance ceased in almost every part, but where Francis was in person, who fought now, not for fame or victory, but for safety. Though wounded in several places, and thrown from his horse, which was killed under him, Francis defended himself on foot with a heroic courage. Many of his bravest officers gathering round him, and endeavouring to save his life at the expense of their own, fell at his feet. The king, exhausted with fatigue, and scarcely capable of further resistance, was left almost alone, exposed to the fury of some Spanish soldiers, strangers to his rank, and enraged at his obstinacy. At that moment came up Pomperant, a French gentleman, who had entered, together with Bourbon, into the emperor's service, and placing himself by the side of the monarch, against whom he had rebelled, assisted in protecting him from the violence of the soldiers, at the same time beseeching him to surrender to Bourbon, who was not far distant. Imminent as the danger was which now surrounded Francis, he rejected with indignation the thoughts of an action, which would have afforded such matter of triumph to his traitorous subject; and calling for *Lannoy*, who happened likewise to be near at hand, he gave up his sword to him; which he, kneeling to kiss the king's hand, received with profound respect, and taking his own sword from his side, he presented it to him, saying, that it did not become so great a monarch to remain disarmed in the presence of one of the emperor's subjects."

the Fifth, and the Elector of Saxony, for the establishment of Lutheranism.

This League established Lutheranism in one Nation.

DATE 173.

Mary, queen of England.

Then Lived Lawless Mary.

DATE 174.

Elizabeth, queen of England.

All That Live Love Her.

DATE 175.

Knox the Scotch reformer, and Loyola, who founded the society of Jesuits, flourished.

Then Lived Loyola, and Knox.

DATE 176.

Shakspeare and Spenser, English poets,

Camoens the Portuguese poet, and Tasso the Italian poet, flourished.

**Shakspeare and *Spenser Then Lived, and Camoens and Tasso.*

DATE 177.

The philosopher Galileo, and the Spanish writer Cervantes flourished.

Then Lived Galileo and Cervantes.

DATE 178.

Lord Bacon, Baron Verulam, and Sir Walter Raleigh flourished.

Then Lived Bacon and Raleigh.

DATE 179.

Execution of Mary, queen of Scots.

The Lords Beheaded a Queen.†

---

* *Noughts* being of no value, unless they have figures on the left hand of them, no notice is to be taken of them in this sentence.

† It was through the persuasion of her ministers that Elizabeth consented to the execution of her Cousin.

DATE 180.

The great Henry the Fourth, king of France.

Then Lived Henry of France.

DATE 181.

James the First, king of England.—— Union of the two crowns of England and Scotland.

Then Did James of Scotland Manage affairs.

DATE 182.

The Gunpowder Plot discovered.

*One of The Delinquents Sent a Letter.**

DATE 183.

Charles the First, king of England.

Stuart The unfortunate Does Now Live.

A letter sent by Percy, one of the conspirators, to his friend Lord Monteagle, was the primary cause of the discovery of the conspiracy.

DATE 184.

The comic writer Ben Jonson died.

Then Died Merry Ben Jonson.

DATE 185.

The civil war in England. Charles the First, defeated in the battle of Naseby.

Then Dreadful Rebels Lived.

DATE 186.

Charles the First beheaded; Protectorship of Oliver Cromwell.

This Deed Reason Forbids.

DATE 187.

Christina queen of Sweden, resigns her crown to Charles the Tenth.

Then Did a Lady Resign an empire.

DATE 188.

Charles the Second, king of England.—Restoration of Monarchy.

They Did Desire another Stuart.

DATE 189.

Fire of London.

Three Dreadful Days a Doing.

The great plague happened the year preceding that of the fire.

DATE 190.

The great French general Turenne died: the French dramatic poet Corneille flourished.

Turenne Died, Corneille Lived.

DATE 191.

James the Second, king of England.

*The Duke of York is Heir, Lords.**

---

* James the Second, brother to Charles the Second, is the only *Duke of York* that I recollect to have been heir presumptive of the English throne, except the little prince of that title murdered in the Tower. A late noble prince has given us another instance of it.

DATE 192.

Revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis the Fourteenth.

This edict Destroyed By *Louis.*

The Edict of Nantes, tolerating the Protestants in France, had been published by Henry IV. of that country.

DATE 193.

The French writers Bossuet and Boileau flourish.

Then Did *Bossuet and* Boileau *enter.*

DATE 194.

William and Mary, king and Queen of England.

The Doubly Bound *Proclaimed.*

DATE 195.

Dryden the poet, and the philosopher Locke flourished.

Then Dryden Flourished, *and* Locke.

DATE 196.

Anne, Queen of England.

The Good Anne is Sovereign Named.

DATE 197.

The French defeated by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, at Oudenarde.

They Gained Such a Battle at Oudenarde.

The battles of Blenheim and Ramilies were fought a year or two before, and the battle of Malplaquet, the year after this.

DATE 198.

Charles the Twelfth of Sweden defeated by Peter the Great of Russia, at the battle of Pultowa.

Then Charles Subdued at Pultowa.

By the two last dates, it will be perceived, that the three great generals, Charles XII. of Sweden, Peter the Great, of Russia, and Marlborough, of England, were contemporary.

DATE 199.

Treaty of Utrecht concluded.

They Conclude a Treaty at Utrecht in Church.

DATE 200.

George the First, king of England.

Then George Turned Ruler.

DATE 201.

Fénélon Archbishop of Cambray died.

Then an archbishop of Cambray Took Leave of us.

DATE 202.

Addison died.

The Great Addison Then Fell.

DATE 203.

The South Sea Scheme breaks up.

The Conclusion of a Nefarious Scheme.

DATE 204.

Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect, died.

T*he architect* C*hristopher* N*o* M*ore appears.*

DATE 205.

George the Second, king of England.

I T*hink another* G*eorge* N*ow is* K*ing.*

DATE 206.

Sir Isaac Newton died.

T*he* G*reat* N*ewton* B*uried.*

DATE 207.

The musical composer Corelli died.

T*hen* C*orelli,* M*aker of* M*usic.*

DATE 208.

The great Dutch physician Boerhaave died.

T*ake* G*ood* M*edicine,* B*oerhaave!*

DATE 209.

The French historian Rollin, and the English poet Tickell died.

The Grave of Rollin and Tickell.

DATE 210.

Commodore Anson completes his voyage round the world.

Then Anson Goes Right Round.

DATE 211.

The poet Pope died.

*A Translator of Greek Records Removed.**

DATE 212.

Victory at Culloden in Scotland, which puts an end to the hopes of the young Pretender.

Then at Culloden Rebels are Defeated.

---

* None of the writings of Pope contributed more to establish his fame as a poet, than his translation of Homer into English verse.

DATE 213.

Dr. Watts, and the poet Thomson died.

Thomson Quietly Rests, and Watts.

DATE 214.

The British Museum established.

The Celebrated London Museum established.

DATE 215.

The City of Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.

The earth Quakes, and Lisbon's Lost.

DATE 216.

General Wolfe killed at the siege of Quebec.

Then at Quebec Lupus Fell.*

---

* *Lupus*, the Latin for *Wolf*.

DATE 217.

Handel dies.

The immortal Composer's Life is Fled.

DATE 218.

George the Third, king of England.

A Third George Directs our State.

A TABLE

OF THE

Dates contained in the foregoing Pages.

Years before Christ.

First Era.

4004	THE Creation of the World.
2348	The Universal Deluge.

Second Era.

2233	The Building of the Tower of Babel.
2217	Nimrod supposed to have built Babylon.
2188	Misraim founds the Monarchy of Egypt.
1996	The Birth of Abram.
1897	Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed by Fire from Heaven.
1856	Inachus founds the kingdom of Argos in Greece.
1836	Jacob and Esau born.
1689	Joseph dies in Egypt.
1571	Moses born in Egypt.
1556	Cecrops founds the kingdom of Athens.
1529	The Deluge of Deucalion.
1522	The Council of the Amphictyons founded.
1493	Cadmus builds Thebes, and introduces Letters into Greece.
1491	Moses brings the Israelites out of Egypt.
1438	The Death of Joshua.
1263	The Argonautic Expedition.
1207	Gideon Judge of Israel.
1184	Troy taken and destroyed by the Greeks.
1129	Return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus.

Years before Christ.	
1095	Codrus, king of Athens, devotes himself.
1079	Saul king of Israel.
1004	Dedication of Solomon's Temple.
907	Homer and Hesiod flourish.
896	Elijah translated to Heaven.
884	Lycurgus reforms the constitution of Lacedæmon.
869	The city of Carthage built by Dido.
776	The first Olympiad begins.
753	Rome founded by Romulus.
721	The Ten Tribes carried Captive.
688	Judith kills Holofernes.
667	The Combat between the Horatii and Curiatii.
606	The Captivity of the remaining Two Tribes commences.
600	Solon dispenses his laws to the Athenians.

Third Era.

559	Cyrus takes Babylon, and commences the Persian Monarchy.
524	The Jews under Ezra begin to build the second Temple.
509	The Expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.
498	Lartius the First Dictator.
497	The philosophers Pythagoras and Confucius flourished.
490	Battle of Marathon.
487	Coriolanus banished from Rome, and Aristides from Athens.
486	Eschylus flourishes.
479	Victories over the Persians at Platæa and Mycale.
456	Cincinnatus Dictator at Rome.
454	The Romans send into Greece for written Laws.
430	Malachi, the last of the prophets.
430	The great Plague at Athens.

Years before Christ.	
421	The peace of Nicias.
418	Thucydides and Herodotus flourish.
415	Disturbances at Rome concerning the Agrarian Law.
404	The great victory of Lysander at the Hellespont.
401	The retreat of the ten thousand Greeks.
400	Death of Socrates.
396	The Expedition of Agesilaus into Asia.
390	Rome taken by Brennus, the Gaul.
388	Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse.
371	Battle of Leuctra.
357	Philip of Macedon becomes formidable to the States of Greece.
340	The Samnite Wars.
331	Battle of Arbela.

Fourth Era.

290	Seleucus, king of Babylon.
297	Pyrrhus enters Italy.
264	The First Punic War begins.
218	The Second Punic War begins.
177	The Sedition of the Gracchi.
169	Perseus, king of Macedon, defeated by the Romans.

Fifth Era.

163	Judas Maccabeus drives the Syrians out of Judea.
147	Carthage destroyed by the Romans.
111	The War with Jugurtha commences.
80	The perpetual Dictatorship of Sylla.
63	Death of Mithridates, king of Pontus.
62	Discovery of Catiline's conspiracy.
52	Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar.
45	Death of Cato the Younger.
27	Augustus Cæsar emperor of Rome.

Birth of Christ.

Years after Christ.	
	First Era.
14	Tiberius emperor of Rome.
37	Caligula emperor.
51	Caractacus carried prisoner to Rome.
64	The first Persecution of the Christians.
70	Jerusalem taken by Titus.
80	Conquests of Agricola in Britain.
96	Nerva emperor of Rome.
119	Death of Plutarch.
153	Justin Martyr flourishes.
193	Didius Julian purchases the Empire.
208	Severus and his Sons in Britain.
218	Heliogabalus emperor.
270	Aurelian takes prisoner Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra.
286	Dioclesian emperor.
325	The Council of Nice.
	Second Era.
327	Constantine removes the Seat of Empire.
377	The Goths advance to the Gates of Constantinople.
407	St. Chrysostom dies.
410	Rome sacked by Alaric, the Goth.
419	Pharamond, king of the Franks, begins his reign.
426	The Romans withdraw all their forces from Britain.
448	The Romans engage to pay tribute to Attila.
451	The Saxon Generals, Hengist and Horsa, land in Britain.
490	Ireland famous for its Schools.
497	Conversion of Clovis to Christianity.

Years after Christ.	
519	Arthur, king of Britain, supposed to have begun his reign.
528	Justinian emperor of the East.
547	Rome taken and plundered by Totila, the Goth.
580	The Latin Language ceases to be spoken in Italy about this time.
596	Augustin converts the Saxons to Christianity.
606	Phocas, Emperor of the East, acknowledges the Supremacy of the Popes.
622	The Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina.
640	The Library of Alexandria burnt by the Saracens.
687	The Britons totally subdued by the Saxons.
735	Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace, governs all France.
787	Charlemagne, king of France, and Egbert, the first king of all England.
873	Alfred the Great, king of England.
886	The University of Oxford founded by Alfred.
915	The University of Cambridge founded.
987	Hugh Capet, king of France.
1017	Canute the Dane, king of England.
1066	Battle of Hastings.
1087	William Rufus begins his reign.

Third Era.

1095	The First Crusade.
1099	Jerusalem taken by the Christians.
1100	Henry the First, king of England.
1117	Abelard, and the historian Anna Commena, flourish.
1135	Stephen, king of England.
1139	The Saracens driven out of Portugal.
1154	Henry the Second, king of England.
1171	Murder of Thomas a Becket.
1189	Richard the First, king of England.

Years after Christ.	
1192	Battle of Ascalon.
1199	John, king of England.
1204	The Inquisition established at Rome.
1215	Magna Charta signed by John.
1216	Henry the Third, king of England.
1227	The Conquests of Genghiskan, the Tartar.
1272	Edward the First, king of England.
1283	Conquest of Wales, by Edward the First.
1298	Battle of Falkirk.
1293	The present Turkish Empire begins under Ottoman, in Bithynia.
1302	Invention of the Mariner's Compass.
1307	Establishment of the Swiss Cantons.
1307	Edward the Second, king of England.
1316	The Italian Poet Dante dies.
1327	Edward the Third, king of England.
1340	Invention of Gunpowder.
1346	Battle of Cressy.
1369	The Italian Poet Petrarch flourishes.
1377	Richard the Second, king of England.
1379	The English Poet Chaucer flourishes.
1385	Wickliffe's Doctrines propagated in England.
1399	Henry the Fourth, king of England.
1402	Battle of Angoria, gained by Tamerlane the Tartar, over Bajazet the Turkish Sovereign.
1413	Henry the Fifth, king of England.
1416	John Huss and Jerome of Prague burnt by the Council of Constance.
1422	Henry the Sixth, king of England.
1431	Rise of the Family of Medici at Florence.
1440	Invention of the Art of Printing.
1453	Extinction of the Eastern Empire of the Romans.
1471	Edward the Fourth, king of England.
1475	Michael Angelo, the Great Italian Painter, born.
1479	Union of the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon, under Ferdinand and Isabella.

Years after Christ.	
1483	Edward the Fifth, king of England.
1483	Raphael, the great Painter, born.
1483	Richard the Third, king of England.
1485	Henry the Seventh, king of England.
1492	Discovery of America, by Columbus.
1500	Birth of Charles the Fifth, emperor of Germany.
1509	Henry the Eighth, king of England.
1517	The Reformation commenced by Luther.

Fourth Era.

1521	Gustavus Vasa, king of Sweden.
1525	Battle of Pavia.
1547	Edward the Sixth, king of England.
1552	The Treaty of Passau, between Charles the Fifth and the Elector of Saxony.
1553	Mary, queen of England.
1558	Elizabeth, queen of England.
1557	Knox, the Scotch Reformer, and Loyola, founder of the Society of Jesuits, flourish.
1571	Shakspeare and Spenser, Camoens and Tasso, flourish.
1577	The Astronomer Galileo, and the Spanish writer Cervantes flourish.
1584	Sir Francis Bacon and Sir Walter Raleigh flourish.
1587	Execution of Mary, queen of Scots.
1589	Henry the Fourth, king of France.
1603	James the First, king of England.
1605	Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.
1625	Charles the First, king of England.
1638	Ben Jonson dies.
1645	The Civil War in England.
1649	Charles the First beheaded.
1654	Christina, queen of Sweden, resigns her Crown.
1660	Charles the Second, king of England.
1666	Fire of London.

Years after Christ.	
1675	Marshal Turenne dies: the French Poet Corneille flourishes.
1685	James the Second, king of England.
1685	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1688	The French Writers Bossuet and Boileau flourish.
1689	William and Mary, king and queen of England.
1695	The Poet Dryden, and the Philosophical Writer Locke, flourished.
1702	Anne, queen of England.
1708	Battle of Oudenarde.
1709	Battle of Pultowa.
1713	Treaty of Utrecht.
1714	George the First, king of England.
1715	Archbishop Fénélon, author of Telemachus, dies.
1719	Addison dies.
1720	The breaking up of the South Sea Scheme.
1723	Sir Christopher Wren dies.
1727	George the Second, king of England.
1728	Sir Isaac Newton dies.
1733	The musical composer Corelli dies.
1738	The great Dutch physician Boerhaave dies.
1741	The French historian Rollin dies.
1744	Anson completes his Voyage round the World.
1744	The poet Pope dies.
1746	Battle of Culloden.
1748	Dr. Isaac Watts, and the poet Thomson, die.
1753	The British Museum established.
1755	Lisbon destroyed by an Earthquake.
1759	General Wolfe killed at the Siege of Quebec.
1759	Handel dies.
1760	George the Third, king of England.

THE END.

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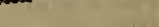

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